The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,822.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal

For Cargo and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 17th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton VIA the CANAL, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF OF CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain Black, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th December 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tuttos, 1,759 tons Register, 350 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez.....£ 36
Port Said..... 38
Liverpool..... 50

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, *via* the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the Goods and meet other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without Food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said.....	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles ..	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 10 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

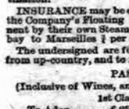
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Chocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on SUNDAY, the 18th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines
„ Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said.....	38	24	9	
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	30	12	Including Wines
Naples	48	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship WENNINGTON, Captain H. Davis, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their re-active Goods; failing which, they will be landed by the Cap ain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Davis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Ship Wennington.

Bombay, 5th December 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN & CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of [illegible] from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi [illegible] days, and the through journey to London [illegible] ing a saving over other routes of about 36 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly [illegible] Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the [illegible] way en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

1st Class. 2nd Class.	1st Class. 2nd Class,
To BRINDISI...Rs. 110 Rs. 80	To ROME.....Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE ... „ 123 „ 88	„ PARIS..... „ 206 „ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 21st December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 80 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 9th December 1870

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for Passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Mandl.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Tranks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BUSSORA WOOL.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the jutha of Mucaadum Aspar Moojee on account of Messrs. J. Sigg & Co., by order of Osman Wydna, Esq.—

175 Boras of Bussora Wool.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(Via the Suez Canal.)

THE s. s. ARABIA will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 18th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Ship Company.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL will be HELD at the Institution, at MAHIM, on MONDAY, the 19th January, at 4 P.M.

G. R. WILSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 16th December 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BOMBAY.—COLLECTIONS in AID of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be MADE in this Church, on SUNDAY the 18th, at the close of the Forenoon and Evening Services.

JOHN FATON,
Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church.

16th December 1870.

TENNYSON'S POEMS.—"HANDY VOLUME EDITION," just published, containing all the new Poems, complete in 10 Volumes, bound in limp morocco, enclosed in morocco case with lock. Rs. 65.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Twenty-seventh Edition.

ROGET'S THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Rs. 6-12. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

DICKENS'S WORKS. Illustrated Library edition. 25 vols., half bound scarlet morocco ...	Rs. 180 0
WAVERLEY NOVELS. Library edition, in 48 volumes, clear type, good paper, and profusely illustrated. Roxburgh binding. The set ...	120 0
PUNCH. Twenty years.—20 volumes, scarlet cloth, gilt edges ...	90 0
OWEN JONES' GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT. Consisting of 112 plates, in colours, illustrating various Styles and Designs ...	45 0
BRANDE'S DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ART; New Edition, three volumes ...	40 0
URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES. Illustrated with nearly 2,000 Engravings on Wood, Sixth Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged, three vols ...	60 0
The SPORTING RIFLE and its PROJECTILES, by Lieut. James Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, Second Edition, enlarged ...	4 12
WEALE'S ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK of 1870 ...	3 12
ADCOCK'S ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK of 1870 ...	3 12
TENNYSON'S HOLY GRAIL AND OTHER POEMS. Fcap. 8vo. cloth ...	4 8
HAYDN'S UNIVERSAL INDEX OF BIOGRAPHY. From the Creation to the Present Time, for the use of the Statesman, the Historian, and the Journalist, Octavo Cloth, Rs. 11-4, or half calf ...	13 4
FAIRBAIRN'S CRESTS of the FAMILIES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, 2 vols ...	26 0
LEECH'S PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER. From Punch, Fifth Series. Paper Covers Rs. 7-8, or Half-bound Morocco ...	11 4
*** The Four former Series may be had in two volumes, half bound Morocco, ...	40 0
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BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY. New Edition 1870 ...	40 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHARTS.—IMRAY'S large scale CHARTS, all mounted on cloth, with plans of harbours, can be had as under:—

Bombay to Kurrachee ...	7
Bombay to Cape Comorin ...	7
Comorin to Coconada ...	7
Coconada to Bassein ...	7
Bassein to Penang ...	7
Rice Ports (larger scale) ...	7
Bay of Bengal ...	7
Persian Gulf ...	7
Gulf of Aden ...	4
Red Sea (12 feet long) ...	12
Straits of Malacca ...	7

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

The Psalms Chronologically arranged ...	Rs. 5 8
Hall's Works. Vol. 4 ...	3 4
Creasy's History of England. Vol. 2 ...	7 12
Gems of Modern French Art. Photographs ...	13 4
Murray's Handbook of Switzerland. Illustrated ...	24 0
Scott's Lord of the Isles, Photographs, Morocco ...	15 0
Garratt's Crust and the Cake ...	3 12
Hawker's Pranks Galore. Illustrated ...	29 4
Goodfellow's Merchants' and Shipmasters' Calculators ...	4 12
Becton's Dictionary of Geography ...	4 12
Gibson's Manual of Practical Gardening ...	3 8
Lever's Novels. 19 Vols. bound cloth ...	50 0
Neufeld's Sketches of French and Italian Architecture ...	29 4
Lothian's King Arthur ...	6 12
Norton's Leading Cases in Hindu Law ...	21 0
Palmerston's Life, by Sir H. L. Bulwer. 2 Vols ...	18 12
Cumming's Seventh Vial ...	3 12
Roscoe on Spectrum Analysis ...	13 4
Morbid Growths ...	4 12
Dicey's Treatise on Parties to an Action ...	10 0
Von Costa's Treatise on Ore Deposits ...	11 4
Goudeau's Gisela, from the German of E. Marlitt ...	4 12
Sewell and Yonge's Historical Selections from European History, 1088-1328 ...	3 12
Flower's Osteology of the Mammalia ...	4 12
Newman's Essays on the Miracles ...	3 12
Biart's Adventures of a Young Naturalist ...	6 12
Morbid Growths, by Wm. Anderson ...	3 4
Roberts on Billiards ...	4 12
The Picture Gallery of Nature ...	3 12
Prosser's Original Fables ...	3 4
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Burke's Landed Gentry. New edition ...	40 0
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Random Truths in Common Things ...	3 4
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Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism ...	3 4
Bell's Our Great Vassal Empire ...	2 4
Balfour's Statistics of Cholera ...	2 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, in reminding their Outstation Constituents of the near approach of Christmas, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of liberal

REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which:—in the case of Local Constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

On sums exceeding Ten Rupees 5 per cent.
On sums exceeding Fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,
Including

Bacon,	Fish,	Potted Meats,
Biscuits,	Fresh Meats,	Poultry,
Cheese,	Game,	Sauces,
Chocolates,	Groceries,	Sausages,
Coffees,	Ham,	Soaps,
Cocoas,	Jams,	Sugar,
Condiments,	Jellies,	Tart Fruits,
Dessert Fruits, &c.	Pates,	Teas,
Flavours,	Pickles,	Vegetables,

AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their Store Business, which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.

CONTAINING	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES (White & Red) from, per doz...	18 8	to 28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers) from...	36 0	to 48 0
CLARETS (of the Company's well-known brand) from ...	11 0	to 36 0
GREEK WINES (Denman's) from...	20 8	to 48 0
HOCKS (Sparkling and Still) from...	21 0	to 44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White), from...	19 0	to 27 0
MADEIRA (a superb Wine) ...	36 0	to 40 0
MOSELLES ...	36 0	42 0
PORTS, from... ...	21 8	to 38 0
SHERRIES (J. & C. White's), from ...	22 8	to 48 0
BRANDIES, from...	18 0	to 42 0
GINS (Old Tom), from...	16 0	to 18 0
HOLLANDS (Case of 10 Squares)...	24 0	27
RUMS, from ...	18 0	to 24 0
WHISKEYS, from ...	18 0	to 21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Ch. Brandy, Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c.), from per bottle...	2 8	to 4 0

Affords a variety in choice of price and kind offered by no other house in the Presidency.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS FRUITS,

BON BONS, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
In fancy boxes, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3.

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS,
In bulk, at, per pound, Cash Rs. 3; Credit Rs. 3-8.

CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES,
In bulk, at, per pound, Cash Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3.

CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES,
In bulk, at, per pound, Cash Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3.

CRYSTALLIZED PINE APPLE, IN SLICES,
In bulk, at, per pound, Cash Rs. 3; Credit 3-8.

LUNETTES ASSORTIES,
In bulk, at, per pound, Cash Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3.

PRALINES DE NICE,
In bulk, at, per pound, Cash Rs. 3; Credit Rs. 3-8.

LIQUEURS DRAGEES D'ŒUF ET DE LEGUMES,
In bulk, at, per pound, Cash Rs. 2-4; Credit Rs. 2-8.

ELEME FIGS.
Direct from Smyrna.

PRESERVED FRUITS.
In Brandy, No. eau, Juice, or Syrup.

FRENCH PLUMS,
The finest picked fruit.

KENTISH FILBERTS AND JORDAN ALMONDS.

CITRON, LEMON, MIXED, AND ORANGE
Peels, Chips, and Rings.

PLUM PUDDINGS AND MINCE MEATS,
Of superior qualities.

CHOCOLATES.
Masson's beautiful fancy Bon Bons and Tablets.

CARLSBAD BISCUITS.
The "Favourite," and "Sugar Wafer."

PARIS FRUIT BISCUITS,
THE LAST NOVELTY.

CRACKERS AND LIQUEUR BON BONS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Residents in the Mofussil, desiring to avail themselves of the selection, should communicate their wants in full time, in order to prevent disappointment.

ALBUMS
To take one, two, or four Portraits in a page.

CARD CASES
Of Ivory, Mother-o'-Pearl, Silver, and Tortoiseshell, plain and silver mounted.

CHINA CURIOSITIES;
Comprising Ivory Card Cases, Chess Boards, Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tea Caddies, &c.

DESKS AND WRITING CASES
Of Russia, or Morocco, plain, or richly tooled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS, AND DRESSING CASES
Very completely and handsomely fitted.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
Of superior finish and thickness of plating.

JEWELLERY
Of the best London manufacture only.

PARIAN STATUETTES
After the first Masters, of the present and past ages, each complete with ebony stand and glass shade.

PENCIL CASES,
Gold, Silver, and Ivory.

RETICULES, AND SEALSKIN HAND BAGS,
A very handsome selection.

SCENT CASKETS
In Morocco, Mother-o'-Pearl, and Tortoiseshell, each containing one, two, three, or four silver-capped bottles.

SILVER GOODS;
Bouquet Holders, Cigar Cases, Testimonial Cups, Salt Cellars in sets, Snuff Boxes, &c.

SMELLING BOTTLES
Single and Union, a selection of 20 patterns in a variety of colours and cutting.

SMOKERS' CHOICE
Of Cigar Cases, in Silver, Tortoiseshell, and Morocco; Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

TOILET CASES
In Morocco, with the best fittings, &c., a of best Ivory.

VASES
Of Bohemian Glass and Porcelain.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES,
Elegantly finished; of inlaid Woods, Morocco, or Russia.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUNAM CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned, up till 20th instant, for the CHUNAM they require in Bombay during this working season. For Form of Tender and particulars apply to

GLOVER & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Byculla, 16th December 1870.

NOTICE.—The undersigned invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following STORES in the year 1871:—

Schedule No. 1.—PETTY IRONMONGERY.
Schedule No. 2.—LEATHER and LEATHERN ARTICLES.
Schedule No. 3.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Tenders should be sent to the undersigned, at his Office, Rampart Row, by noon on the 27th instant. Printed Schedules and Forms of Tenders, with full details as to the average annual consumption of each article, are to be obtained at this Office, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

16th December 1870.

SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL COMMEMORATION of the SOCIETY'S REVIVED MISSION in BOMBAY will be HELD on St. Thomas' Day, WEDNESDAY, 21st December, 1870.

There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7-30 A.M.

Evensong will be said at 4-30 P.M.

At 5 P.M. a Public Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when an Abstract of the Annual Report for the present year will be read, the names of the Subscribers who have been elected to the Committee declared, and Addresses delivered in connection with the work of the Society.

The Offertories and Collections in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 18th instant, and on St. Thomas' Day, will be given to the Society.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Acting Honorary Secretary S. P. G.

Bombay, 16th December 1870.

TOILET SOAPS
Reduced to English rate.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor,	Honey,	Oatmeal,
Elder Flower,	Lavender,	Rose,
Glycerine,	Marshmallow,	Sunflower Oil.

Each Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 9d. Box (of same sorts above) Cash as. 12; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Fujiand Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tartatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, beautiful variety
Fancy Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in Thread, Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Small Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Tricolline, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c.
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hair-pins and Pins for Chignons
Blonde- and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Fancy Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hat-, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

JUST RECEIVED, a handsome selection of THE NEW BISCUIT BOXES.
Proof, against Ants, an elegant novelty.

THE NEW BURGUNDY CARRIERS.
In several shapes.

BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTINING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVES.

FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS.
(Suitable for Presentation.)

NAPKIN RINGS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.

SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

THE NEW SARDINE BOXES.
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

The above are all of the strongest Electro Plate and in the newest and most elegant designs.

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE to RATE-PAYERS.—Orders have been issued to ENFORCE PAYMENT, by DISTRAINT, of all Municipal Bills remaining UNPAID on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th December 1870.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD.—TENDERS will be

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened declining, but revived again and closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per Share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	106½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	1,000	1,000	75 do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	700
250	3,333	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	(1,500	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	1,000	all	250 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	66⅔ do.	Do. New	570
500	4,800	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
250	3,000	...	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	4,500	all	1,000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,250
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,620
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydrauilic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,500	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	900	2,000	270 do.	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	250	25 ps.	Mofus. Press & Co.	375
125	2,500	all	350 *	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
23	1,000	750	75 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	9,000	all	150 p.c.	Timeavelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,760	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,280
500	2,500	all	125 ps.	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25 *	Bombay United	1,000
1675	150	150	...	Bromb Mills	250
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,350
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,750
12,500	1,000	all	8½ p.c.	Manchuji Petit's	1,065
800	1,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,200
630	1,500	1,350	...	Royal	1,800

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20 218.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£21 109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 6 13.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100 1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18 196.5.4	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	156
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	1,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Prescher & Co.	280

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of Dilation.					
...	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
...	5	10	...	Do. China	1
...	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's	14
...	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
...	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
...	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	106
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loan	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cen
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—13TH DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, trifling and small amounts, at Rs. 98, or 2 discount.

5½ per cents, small amount at Rs. 113-10.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1861, small pieces at Rs. 108-2.

In shares:—

National Bank shares at Rs. 116, and 5 at Rs. 117, exclusive of the dividend.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 18.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Mathews, Riding Master, Bengal 21st Hussars, to join, from England.

Martin, Cornet, Bengal 21st Hussars, to join, from England.

Oakes, Lieutenant, Bengal 2/19th Foot, to join, from England.

Hornby, Ensign, Bengal 2/10th Foot, to join, from England.

Ferguson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, to join, from England.

Lofthouse, Lieutenant, Bengal 99th Foot, to join, from England.

Pigon, Captain, Bengal 104th Foot, to join from England.

Hume, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Madras 79th Foot, to join, from England.

Kelly, Ensign, Bengal 103th Foot, to join, from England.

Harris, Ensign, Bengal 109th Foot, to join, from England.

Barclay, Ensign, Bengal 117th Foot, to join, from England.

Manson, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kullaghee.

Skey, Captain, Bengal 38th Foot, for a medical board, from Murree.

Greaves, C. B., Colonel, Commandant 3rd Cavalry, on sick leave, from Poona.

Keays, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on leave, from Mhow.

Stock, Captain, Adjutant 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Stewart, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Jinjeera.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 16.

Iles, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from furlough, to Allahabad.

Stokes, Ensign, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Finch, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.
COMMANDING P. D. A.
Poona, 15th December, 1870.

Captain Lewis, 1-2nd Queen's, is directed to join the General Depot, Poona, with a view to his proceeding to England for duty with the Depot Companies of his Regiment, vide G. O. C. No. 561 of 1870.

Officers Commanding stations in this Division will be good enough to have the walls of compounds properly repaired and limewashed. Hedges to be cut and all superfluous vegetation in the compounds removed. The Major General Commanding trusts that all officers will do their utmost in this respect to contribute towards the neat and cleanly appearance of cantonments.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Major H. P. P. Phe ips, E-9 R. A., for 30 days, from the 15th instant, to remain at Kirkee, on medical certificate.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Captain G. Y. C. Napier, 3rd Hussars, in Division Orders, No 505 of the 2nd instant, is cancelled at that officer's request.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 13s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Steamers	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Pilot (s)	Baker	Nowanugur, Dec. 11.
	Khimjee Oodhowjee	Sewell	Liverpool, Aug. 25.
	Great Admiral	Smith	Shields, Aug. 16.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
13	Lightning	Husband	Bombay, Nov. 30

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Brazilian (s), 1 case haberdashery and 2 cases military accoutrements, King, King & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 2 cases Spanish stripes, Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brazilian (s), 1 case leather belting and 4 packages and 5 pieces foundation plates, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 500 pipes, the Bombay Gas Company.

Timsah (s), 194 cases double action machine, T. Lookmanjee.

Blythewood (s), 1 case plants, Jewraz Balloo.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 70 cases beer, A. C. Gumpert & Co.; 25 cases glass beads, Alsen Riche & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 1 case bobbin nets, Pelly & Co.; 2 boxes calendar papers, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Columbian (s), 1 case bobbin nets, Pelly & Co.

Rangoon (s), 13 cases American tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Parana, 109 cases olibanum, John Mahomed Megraj; 56 cases gum, Shareebhoy Sallay Mahomed.

Malta (s), 2 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.; 22 cases olibanum, Ralli Brothers; 15 chests cardamoms, and 11 robins croton seed, Soonderdass Mooljee, 216 pieces foreign E. tusks, 4 bundles E. teeth, Oosman Bowanjee; 11 bundles E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy.

Deccan (s), 2 cases gambier, Salaman Latiff; 6 cases fishmaws, 7 cases gum, Goolam Hosen Munjee.

Saladin, 3.0 bags galls, Soondersdass Vagjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Decean (s), 50 bales wool, Bhanjee Canjee; 64 bales cotton, Canjee Parbutt & Co.; 75 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Muthooradass Lowjee; 22 bales cotton, Becherdass Anabaidass; 60 bales cotton, Dyall Bhimjee.

Carnatic, 70 bales cotton, Guneshdass Nursingdass.

Malta (s), 3 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee.

Gitana, 50 bales cotton, Bharmal Devsee; 75 bales cotton, Mudongopall Munsoorey; 33 bales cotton, Mohunjee Bhoomjee.

Historian, 114 bales cotton, Kessowjee Peetamber & Co.; 52 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 75 bales cotton, Cursonjee Moolchund; 100 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Shumboolall; 65 bales cotton, Oodhowjee Bhimjee.

Balkamah, 16 bales cotton, Devjee Muconjee; 50 bales cottor, Megjee Khemji; 37 bales cotton, Mohunjee Bhoomjee.

Paraguay (s), 22 chests Malwa opium, Owen & Okell.

Victoria Cross, 51 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.

Ellen Bates, 50 bales cotton, Jumnadass Cursondass.

FOR SUEZ.

Malta (s), 1 bundle shawl, Amedshaw Yusufshaw.

FOR TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 37 cases olibanum, Gaddum & Co.; 11 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Arabia (s), 100 bags coffee, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 100 bags coffee, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia (s), 300 bags coffee, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 112 bales cotton, Husoonbhoy Goolam Husson & Co.; 90 bales cotton, Bhogilall Zallbhoy; 44 bales cotton, Reejoomull Assirdass; 20 bales cotton, Heeramund Kheddass; 45 bales piece goods, Ebrsm Noordin & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie S.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie. per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—5 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via achee on December 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS OM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussura, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	...	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Mhow Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Beyond	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	...	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

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The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RAHIMTOOLA AHMED—December 16th, at his residence in Memon Wada Street, Mr. Rahimtoola Ahmed, aged 57, regretted by a large circle of friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PUNDT—December 7th, at No. 3, Tank Place, Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of G. W. Pundt, Assistant Harbour Master, of a daughter.

HUEY—December 11th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of Eustace A. Huey, of a son.

WRIGHT—November 27th, at Ranegunge, the wife of A. C. Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

DeVERINNE—December 4th, at Porchatty, Jessore, the wife of J. S. DeVerinne, of a son.

HARRISON—December 13th, at No. 2, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. F. Harrison, of a son.

GUBBAY—December 13th, at No. 17, Eyre Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Raphael A. Gubbay, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS

FERGUSON—December 6th, at Calicut, the wife of Mr. J. Ferguson, Forest Department, of a son.

OATES—November 20th, at Mysore, the wife of George Oates, Esq., Mechanical Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUTCHER—MALPAS—December 12th, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev. Clifford A. Bell, Emily Charlotte Ulrica, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Malpas, of Bristol, to Louis Holt Butcher, C.E. of Sholapoor.

DEATH.

JACKSON—December 7th, at Palkote, Godaveri District, Jane Jackson, the beloved wife of Mr. David Henry Jackson, D.P. W., aged twenty-eight years and four months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

LEE—December 8th, at Rampore, near Allyghur, the wife of Mr. Joseph Lee, Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a daughter.

STEEL—December 10th, at Dalhousie, Mrs. H. W. Steel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ORCHARD—WOODS—December 10th, at the Church of St. Thomas, Sabaruupore, by the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, B.A., Major Melmoth Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Josephine, daughter of J. S. Woods, Esq., V.S., Stud Department.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

THE neutrality of Luxemburg has been short-lived. Luxemburg in 1815 was made a part of the German confederation, and it was in virtue of this provision that the King of Holland, the Grand Duke, became a member of the Bund. It was one of the fortresses restored to Germany, and was garrisoned by Prussian troops on behalf of the Diet. After the campaign of 1866 the French Emperor disputed the right of Prussia to hold the fortress on the ground that, the old Bund having ceased to exist, the right reverted to Holland. He had secretly endeavoured to purchase the Grand Duchy, but when the transaction became known, the German Government would not admit the right to sell; and the dispute became so keen that in April and May 1867 Europe was on the brink of war. It was then that the device of a Conference was resorted to, and that Conference terminated in a treaty or convention, whereby the Powers, Prussia having made it a *sine quâ non of peace*, collectively guaranteed the neutrality of the Duchy. It was not a very valuable document, but it served the purpose for which it was invented, namely, that of staving off a war. Lord Stanley described the obligation as "a kind of limited liability affecting all the powers collectively but binding none of them to interfere singly if the neutrality were violated." He consented with reluctance to join in the guarantee, and did so avowedly as a peacemaker, and not with the least intention of fighting. No one objected to the presence of the Prussians in the fortress save the French Government, and the guarantee was a sort of peace-offering to them. The facts have now entirely changed. France challenged Germany to fight, the fight has gone against her, and the neutrality of Luxemburg falls with the loss of the battle. The declaration does not mean that the Germans will take possession of Luxemburg, nor that it will revert to the condition in which it was prior to 1867. It means, we infer, that the Germans claim a right to make use of Luxemburg territory for the passage of trains. If the Treves and Cologne railway has been finished, the determination to pass through Luxemburg will give them a second line of railway as far as Metz; and when Mezières falls, a second line to Paris. The declaration also indicates an intention to include Luxemburg in the treaty of peace, either by restoring the old condition of things, or by providing for the purchase of the Dutch sovereign's rights over the Duchy. He would be very glad to get rid of them, in return for quiet possession of Limburg.

WE desire to call the attention of the mercantile community to the new Insolvency Bill about to be submitted to the Government of India, with a view to its becoming law from and after the 1st proximo. That a new bankruptcy Act for India is urgently wanted there can be no question, and the efforts of Government to deal with this important and intricate question will doubtless receive the hearty support to which they are entitled. We cannot in this place do more than cursorily glance at the principles of the bill, but our object will be gained if we can draw public attention to it.

Without pretending to have any special knowledge upon the subject, it strikes us that the proposed Act is deficient in some important points; while, on the other hand, under several clauses, it gives power to creditors exclusive of any control which the Court can exercise, in excess of what we deem to be judicious. Any bankruptcy Act to be satisfactory should hold the scales of justice very evenly, and while granting every facility to creditors to recover their debts, must guard quite as strictly against powers which, placed in the hands of creditors, could be used in an oppressive manner. To secure this even-handed justice (which must take cognizance of small details) by any system of law is exceedingly difficult, if not quite impracticable. To meet each case, therefore, probably the wisest plan is to secure to the administrators of the law large powers for the punishment of fraudulent debtors—or debtors who do not otherwise satisfy the Court in their conduct—and equal powers for the protection of insolvents who have been brought to that pass by misfortune or by losses entailed upon them in the reasonable pursuit of their legitimate business. Upon no account, however, should the Court give up one iota of its powers into the uncontrolled hands of creditors; more particularly it should not place in the hands of creditors a power which may be equivalent to withholding a discharged from an innocent bankrupt for the remainder of his life, as the present draft Act permits. We are aware that the new English bankruptcy law is based upon the principle of withholding a discharge when the dividend does not amount to ten shillings per pound, and this is the leading principle which has been adopted in the new Indian Act. If judiciously worked by conscientious creditors it may prove fairly satisfactory, but that strikes us as expecting rather much from human nature, at all events in India. As a principle, however, we do not hesitate to condemn it, unless a proof of misfortune is to be taken as a gauge of criminality or culpable carelessness. One point in this principle of setting down a rate of dividend as a line whereby to judge of an insolvent does not appear to have occurred to our law makers, and that is the inducement held out to an insolvent to increase the ratio of his assets as against his liabilities by entering into transactions on credit. The temptation is, however, a very strong one, and our native traders at least are not at all likely to overlook this gaping joint in the armour. A matter in which we also apprehend the proposed Act will be found defective is that it does not take sufficient care to be assured that the creditors are duly consulted before it presumes they agree to the resolutions that may be put forward in their name. Clause 8 of section 17 deals with this subject, and provides that special resolutions (which unalterably settle all important questions relating to the bankruptcy) shall be decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present personally, or by proxy, at the meeting and voting on the resolution. No provision is, however, made as to the length of notice to be given to the creditors of the intention to hold the meeting, neither is provision made that the business to be brought before the meeting should be previously intimated to the creditors. Further, creditors who have a perfectly good but unliquidated claim are debarred from voting at these meetings. By clause 83 of the Act, power is taken to summon an insolvent's wife to give evidence which may be against him, and in so far it over-rides one of the few old principles of law left to us which we have hitherto looked upon, perhaps unwisely, as asserting that there may be higher objects served by protecting the innocent than in punishing the guilty. Perhaps the supporters of the bill will be able to explain upon what principle the earnings, pensions, &c., of Government servants, after insolvency of the parties, meet with better protection from creditors than is accorded to persons not Government servants. It appears to us that Government servants, by the very nature of their remuneration, are almost inexcusable as insolvents, and that therefore they ought to meet with less consideration than traders who are daily exposed to the risks of markets and circumstances over which they have no control. That an Englishman's house is his castle has long been maintained as a principle of law, and the new Act provides for the Hindu's "gher" being a citadel of strength to his landlord also, as that individual has a preferential claim secured to him, for which we are at a loss to see any tangible plea. The feudal system is further illustrated by limiting the preferential claims of servants and workmen in a manner more remarkable for its preventing such humble personages inconveniencing other creditors, than by its adherence to what has long been accepted as a just concession to a class of people who are not the best qualified to protect the fruits of their own industry and toil.

In addition to what we have noticed above, we have marked many other sections in parts I. to IV. as calling for comment; but as we cannot treat the questions at all exhaustively, we would draw the attention of our mercantile and commercial readers to the whole of the above parts. Part V. treats of "Liquidation by arrangement," and part VI. of "Composition with Creditors." From the strong first cousinship existing between these methods of winding up and the notorious Act XXVIII. of 1865, we fear they are likely to furnish equal facilities for the escape of insolvents who deserve harsher treatment than is provided under either of the above settlements. Packed meetings have before been experienced in communities quite as likely to be free from them as ours, and obliging chairmen have hitherto been forthcoming when wanted. Native traders may possibly make excellent trustees under insolvency "with or without a committee of inspection," but under temptation, even Marwarries have established for themselves a somewhat lower reputation than that claimed for Cæsar's wife.

As the Act at present stands we have many and serious objections to it, but under the pruning and additions of our various Chambers of Commerce and of the commercial public, we hope, before finally passing, it will be put into such a shape as will justly protect the interests of honest debtors as well as creditors, and will provide severe and immediate punishment for fraudulent bankrupts. Present prospects seem to indicate that in this city, at all events, whatever law is passed is likely soon to be largely and practically tested, and the utmost care is therefore necessary in framing a statute which will become, and that immediately, a strong power for good or evil.

THE Hon. Colonel R. Strachey passed through Allahabad, *en route* for Calcutta, last Wednesday night.

THE following officers belonging to the Bombay Civil Service have passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular languages:—Mr. T. H. Leach and Mr. C. W. G. Macpherson, in Hindoostanee; Mr. T. S. Hamilton, in Marathi.

AT a general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Madras, on Monday last, Mr. John Jones (of Messrs. Parry and Co.) and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie (of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.) were elected directors in the room of the Hon'ble A. F. Brown and Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, who have gone out by rotation.

IT is said that His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal has drawn from the India Office upwards of three lakhs of rupees during his sojourn in England. "It would not be difficult," remarks the "Indian Daily News," "to account for some of this expenditure. It is capital invested, though we are not sure that it will prove a capital investment."

THERE was a St. Andrew's dinner at Rangoon, attended by upwards of one hundred gentlemen, and altogether very successful. "One slight *contretemps*, however," says the "Rangoon Mail," "occurred on the door-steps at about 2 A.M., when one of our most sporting merchants left out at a merchant's assistant, who had been chaffing him rather unmercifully, and who quickly measured his length on the ground.

COLONEL WARD, now in England on leave, will very probably (says the "Pioneer") succeed to the permanent command of the 8th Cavalry; in the meantime, it is not unlikely that Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Graham, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, will officiate for him. The veteran, Colonel Ryves, who has just vacated the command on on promotion to the Agra brigade, raised the first-named regiment, and commanded it for some twenty-five years.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY was to proceed to Dum-Dum last Wednesday morning to inspect the new buildings and machinery for the manufacture of the Snider ammunition. The works are in an advanced state, and are only waiting for completion the arrival of the iron roofing from England. After this inspection, His Excellency was to pay a visit to Mr. Gilbert Hickey's chemical conservancy works, where experiments have been going on for some time past, with a view to solving the problem of how to utilize the sewage of towns in the readiest and most profitable manner.

COLONEL PROBYN, C. B. and V. C., whose promotion is temporarily delayed, under orders from England prohibiting any promotion of Indian colonels to major-generals until Parliament shall have decided on the measures to be pursued in respect to the report of the British Colonels' Supercession Committee, will, we learn from the "Pioneer," be succeeded in the command of the Central India Horse by another very gallant and distinguished cavalry officer, Colonel Watson, C. B. and V. C., of the 13th Bengal Cavalry. Captain Low will probably succeed Colonel Watson.

APPENDED is a note of the business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council yesterday:—

"1. The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman to move that the bill to authorise the committal of European British subjects by Courts in the Andamans to the High Court at Fort William be passed.

"2. Also to introduce the bill to consolidate the law relating to the emigration of native labourers, and to move that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in six weeks.

"3. The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson to move for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same. The object is stated in the title."

BALM FOR SIR RICHARD.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* contains, in a late issue, a mock memorial from "the poor people of Bengal whose incomes fall below Rs. 500," thanking Sir Richard Temple for having fixed the assessable incomes at that figure. "We owe," it says, "to you a debt of immense gratitude. What if you had made a slight error, and made the 500, 200! A five and a two only differ in the twist of their tails, and yet, thanks to the care of yourself and your secretary, no mistake was made. We hear," it continues, "all around us bewailings; we see people going to jail to satisfy your demands—is it then a wonder that we thank you for having been so careful in the matter of the twist in the tail of the 5? You are at present the most and best abused man in the country, and we congratulate you. Nothing like persecution. Be persecuted: it will do good to you, and wean you from the vanities of this vale of sorrows. We, as your friends, would go further, and would wish you to be actually punished, for it will do you good to be chastened. But if you long for the maximum amount, then you must seek martyrdom. '*Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you* (for 3½ income-tax's sake)—Matthew v., 11.'" There is, to our thinking, in this quotation from our Scriptures something which gives a bitterness to the banter which precedes it.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 13TH DECEMBER, 4 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was weaker and Surats neglected.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings 7s. 9d.

8¼lbs. do. 9s. 3d.

40s Mule Twist 1s.

Consols, 91¾.

The Bombay Mail of the 20th November was delivered in London on the 12th instant.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 16TH DECEMBER.

Ensign Gilbert is about to proceed to England on sick certificate. He has received no sentence yet.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malta, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail from Bombay to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs Walton,	Captain and Mrs W Manson,
Mrs Bower,	Captain H C Marsh,
Mr Burjorjee Eduljee Modee,	and
Mr Ardasir Byramjee Kupadia,	Mr Richard Roberts.

JOTTINGS FROM JAMNUGGUR.

A RIDE INTO RAJKOTE.

[FROM OUR ROVING CORRESPONDENT.]

JAMNUGGUR, 12TH DECEMBER.

ECCE

REMEDY FOR REORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe that two opinions do not exist on the subject of the failure of the great Reorganization Scheme. That measure, hastily passed, and applied alike in Procrustean adaptation to three Presidencies, has, as most of your military readers will inform you, produced a recurrent agitation (as opposed to a settled and desirable routine), which in Bengal has established a Protean officering on no particular principle, whilst in Bombay and in Madras it has gratuitously rooted up a system found to work very well indeed, and in its place there has been nothing sound or durable planted yet in fact, it is scarcely too much to say that every shade and hue of the change has effected a deterioration. In the first place, the main objection to its working is with reference to the other Presidencies—(for the mutiny caused Bengal regiments to disappear from the question),—that a number of officers are thrown wholly out of employ, and those who remain employed are conscious of having no abiding regiment or home. The hope of a few years brings the inevitable Staff Corps promotion, and that promotion, or the rise to a better status, regimentally, (as when a Captain and Wing Subaltern obtains a wing) in most cases removes an officer from one to another corps. It is very difficult to exaggerate either this evil or the frequency of its recurrence. Were Government in earnest in any attempt to induce a better state of things, a return from each officer of the different berths he had held in different regiments, and another from regiments as to the holders of the different appointments since the re-organization, would, if made public, disclose an absurdity that would be unguessed at in its absence. An instance of six officers promoted in one year to Major or of a Field Officer acting in wing command of five regiments in two years, might be adduced (and very speedily capped) as a specimen of the shifting nature of regimental duty. Is it possible that interest, confidence in, or sympathy with the men of any native infantry corps can be evinced by an officer who belongs to, say, the minimum number of half a dozen regiments between Adjutant and Second in Command? We will take the case of a Brevet Captain who was an Adjutant at the formation of the Staff Corps on its present enlarged footing. On entering the Staff Corps he would lose his Adjutancy; he might then become Wing Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment, afterwards Quartermaster of the third. On attaining his Majority, after a short period of enforced idleness, doing general duty, he obtains an Acting Wing in a fourth; but a senior officer coming out, who formerly belonged to the regiment, is transferred to a fifth, and only changed once or twice to a sixth and seventh before he becomes considered entitled to a permanent wing in his seventh regiment. It is most likely his standing first for a Second in Command or his promotion to Lieut.-Colonel will again remove him; indeed, he may attain the former through a probationary period of officiating in another corps. And not to pursue the subject beyond its death, his officiating command and final berth of Commandant are unlikely to be attained without further changes.

I maintain that although it is most likely that this officer will fall to the same regiment twice in his wanderings, the account is feasible and most closely presented in covers I could follow. In my next I would point out why I opine it to be unnecessary.—Yours, &c., EXUL.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday in Advent, 18th December.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 345.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 35, and 320.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 164 and 219.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 33, 220, and 168.

Sermons will be preached and Collection made both in the morning and evening in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In the evening the Sermon will be by the Rev. C. F. Johnston, M.A.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration) and Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 34 (The Advent of our King), 142 part 3 (Jerusalem the Golden), and 36 (O come, O come, Emmanuel.)

The Offertories to be devoted to the Church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Saladin, lying off Custom's Bunder at 11 o'clock A.M.; and Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4 P.M. on board the ship Otago, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain A.C.F.

A Collection will be made on behalf of the Harbour Mission.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN THIBET.

A LITTLE more than three years ago, on a representation addressed to our Resident at Nepal, an effort was made through that officer, and through the British Envoy at Pekin, to initiate measures for alleviating the hard condition of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in Thibet. After considerable difficulty and delay, means were found for transmitting a communication to these Reverend Fathers, but owing to a detention caused by the Chinese Umbah at Lhassa this did not reach its destination for some eighteen months after the date of its despatch. The reply to this letter, which is dated the 18th of March 1869, hopes that the Missionaries' "lively thanks may be known to Her Britannic Majesty's Viceroy at Calcutta, who has" (we quote the letter) "been so kind as to view our position with so lively a commisseration, and to do so much to protect some poor unknown strangers. We are very glad to acknowledge that it is owing to His Excellency and your own (Colonel Lawrence, through whom the letter was sent,) and the Maharaja's (Jung Bahadoor's) very seasonable interference, that the Chinese and Thibetans did not more mischief to us, but, to be true, we must add that, up to this time, they could not be brought as yet to any sense of justice. Some days ago, the Chinese and Thibetan Mandarins, who had to judge our case, were gathered at Patang, but the Chinese Mandarins have been bribed with 10,000 ounces of silver (Rs. 32,000) by the Lamas and some Native Chiefs. Nothing at all has been done. They are now gone back to their own stations. It would be most pleasing and profitable to us to have a periodical correspondence with your Excellency, because the authorities of the country, being aware of our relations, would fear to treat us harshly; but from what has happened the first time, it is to be feared that correspondence, *viâ* Lhassa, is almost impossible, because we are entirely dependent upon the ill-will of the Chinese authorities; *viâ* Shanghai there is no difficult whatever. From Ta-tsien-lon to Katmandoo it requires only five months. We have been told that, last year, a party of English travellers, coming from Assam through the wild tribe of the Mechemees, had reached the Thibetan district of Dzayul, but they had been turned back by the local authorities. * * * In order to show our gratitude to the English Government for this kindness to us, should some English gentlemen come to this part of the world, we will help them heartily."

To this an answer was sent by the Government of India, assuring the Missionaries of our sympathy and good-will, and stating the pleasure with which any further communications from them would be received. A letter has now arrived at the Foreign Office, dated June 27th, 1870, signed by the Rt. Rv. Dr. Chauveau, "Bishop of Sebastapolis and Vicar Apostolic of Lhassa," acknowledging, in an earnest and touching manner, the great pleasure and satisfaction which the little community under his care had derived from the friendly assurances of the British Government."—*Pioneer.*

MR. R. AITKIN, once practising as an advocate of the Court of British Burmah, has been arrested at Penang and bound over to keep the peace for six months. The cause which led to the issue of a warrant against Mr. Aitkin was an attack upon the proprietor of the *Penang Argus*, for some comments made in his paper in regard to a letter Mr. Aitkin had addressed to the *Penang Gazette*.

THE COTTON CROP.

GUZERAT.—The last returns received from Major Moore are for the week ending the 5th instant. In the four collectorates of Guzerat, nothing occurred up to that date to check the progress of the crop towards maturity. Cloudy weather prevailed in Veerumgaum during the week, and slight rain fell in Surat on the morning of the 4th instant; but on the whole the weather was favourable for the cotton plants, which were flowering and setting their bolls freely. In Kattiawar, on the other hand, the prospects of the crop are reported as by no means very promising. During the week under report, the weather continued cloudy, both in the Eastern and Western districts. In the latter the crop suffered additional injury from showers of rain and from insects, so that the estimated out-turn is even less than last reported, being only 10¼ annas in the rupee. In the Eastern districts, as well as in Gondul and Leemree, it is still supposed that one fourth of the crop will be lost, owing to the unfavourable nature of the season.

The following quotations are given as the market rates of cotton for the week ending on the dates specified:—

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.—Rs. 7¾ to Rs. 10 per maund, varying according to variety and quality of the staple.

GOGO, Dec. 4—Rs. 225 to Rs. 233 per candy.

VEERUMGAUM, Dec. 5—Rs. 7-12 to Rs 8 per maund.

SURAT, Nov. 28—Rs. 180 to Rs. 185 per candy for machine-ginned cotton Rs. 170 to Rs. 175 for gountee.

BROACH, Dec. 5—Rs. 190 for machine-ginned, and Rs. 170 to Rs. 175 for gountee. Very little demand; owners forwarding cotton to Bombay on their own account.

UNELESUR, Dec. 5—Rs. 195 for machine-ginned cotton; Rs. 175 for gountee.

The undermentioned quantities of cotton are stated to have been exported to Bombay from ports in Guzerat:—

From Dholleras, Nov. 21-26.....670 bales.
„ Gogo, Nov. 21-26 ..... None.
„ Surat, week ending Dec. 5.. 49 bales.
„ Jumboosur (Tankaria Bunder) during the month of Nov..142 bales.

Mr. Stormont, writing under date the 7th instant, in reference to the district north of Broach, states that should no unfavourable change take place in the weather the ripening crop will be be of good fair quality and the quantity per acre perhaps a little more than last year.

KHANDEISH.—Regarding the cotton crops in this district, Mr. Wilkinson thus reports for the fortnight ending the 14th instant:—"During the first week of December the weather was close and cloudy, but I believe no rain fell. This gave place about the 8th to clear, cold, seasonable weather. Cotton picking is being pushed on, and the bulk of the crop will, I think, be secured by the end of this month.

"It appears that the crops of the north-west and talookas which was mostly sown late, has in its turn sustained loss and injury by the rain in the beginning of November, the Swattee Nukshutra period. This portion, being backward, had suffered little loss from the rain of October, which injuriously affected the forward portion of the crop, as already reported.

"During the fortnight ending 30th November, 500 full-pressed bales and 1,956 dokras were despatched from Khandeish stations, Nandgaum and Munmar."

SIND.—Mr. Strachan has submitted the following report on the cotton crop in Halla, and on his own experiments in the same district, for the week ending the 5th instant:—"With regard to the crop I have little to add to what I said last week. The fields have a rather wintry look, but a few bolls are still opening on good plants, or late sowings. Ginning is the chief work at present. Little or no cotton has yet been sold here; those who made advances at the time of sowing at the rates then ruling, can hardly be expected to sell at present prices. A Bunya from Khundoo has just now told me that yesterday he could not sell seed-cotton at Rs. 4-8 per maund. I believe Rs. 4 is the current price.

"During the week I have seen little cotton moving about the districts. Some of it which I examined at Ghotana Bunder was very leafy and badly ginned, and I do not think it a fair sample of this season's produce.

"The experimental plants are still healthy and yielding fairly. American is showing plenty of flowers, but they are falling off almost as soon as they expand. The bolls which were formed before the commencement of the cold weather are opening well, and both seed and cotton appear good. Broach has out-grown the Sind native sown at the same time, and Hingunghat has no chance with it. I had some people looking at one of the fields this morning; they told me that besides Sind native I had other two kinds which they liked viz., Broach and American. A few bolls of Sea-Island have opened, but though the seed seems good there is hardly any cotton on it. I am fully convinced that this variety can never be successfully grown in Sind."

S. J. HARRISON,
For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 16th December.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE Circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops from the cotton districts:—

BROACH, 15th Dec.—Since last addressing you, the weather, with the exception of one day, has been favourable to the cotton crop, but I can unfortunately only confirm my previous statement as to our first arrivals being stained. Exaggerated reports of a short yield reach me from various parts of the collectorate, but while admitting the probability of out-turn of the earlier sowings being less than anticipated, I am yet of opinion that our supply of cotton will be quite an average one. The crop has however been checked, and I do not think there will be any considerable arrivals until the end of January.

Only a few small purchases have been made in our market at rates varying from Rs. 185 to Rs. 196 in full pressed bales, according to quality: our stock is limited.

In the *Surat* districts, with the few cloudy days experienced, a disease termed "chasro"—has made its appearance. It is not known whether it will affect the quality or yield of the crop as it seems to be merely the contraction and curling of the leaves of the plant by an insect to form a depository for its eggs. The weather is now fine.

The stock of cotton in this market having been in good request, prices have ranged with considerable fluctuation, much higher than the dull feeling in Liverpool would have warranted, and for the small supply remaining Rs. 212 are now asked.

During a portion of the week heavy clouds have prevailed in the *Ahmedabad* districts, with what injurious effect however it is not reported. The days are now bright and clear, and the *Laria* crop is said to be nearly ready, and the *Jeria* in full bearing.

WURDHA (HINGUNGHAT) 15th.—I have little of fresh interest to report of the crops. Our supplies during the week have fallen off considerably, owing to the reduction in rates. The few bojahs that have arrived have been of an inferior quality, but, as advances have been paid on them, the dealers are obliged to take delivery.

I hear that some Oomrawattee cotton has found its way into this market, which native dealers will mix with Hingunghat cotton and forward the whole to Bombay as the produce of this district. As soon as rates are somewhat settled, the ready cotton now kept back in the villages will no doubt find its way to this market in considerable quantities.

KHANGAUM, 15th.—I am glad again to be able to report the continuance of favourable weather, the result of which is shown in the increase in the arrivals of new cotton during the week; we are now receiving about 25 candies daily, and there is every prospect of the quantity becoming much larger very shortly. The quality also is somewhat better, and much improvement in this respect is looked for farther on in the season.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 14th December

THE latest news we have of the Liverpool cotton market is to 9th instant, quoting Fair Dhollera at 6 9/16d. per lb.

We are still enabled to report the total absence of any inquiry on native account, the business during the fortnight having been confined entirely to the execution of European orders, and as there has been very little competition, dealers have not been able to sustain the prices we quoted last. Purchases above Ghaut amount to five hundred candies Sawginned, at prices varying from Rs. 205-10, and fifty candies Compta at Rs. 185.

On the coast about three hundred candies Sawginned and fifty candies Compta have been purchased at about the same figures as those paid here, and all on European account also.

We quote Sawginned Rs. 205, Compta Rs. 185, all December shipment, or to 10th January for and quantity, from Carwar, usual terms.

Coast prices, immediate shipment, we quote Rs. 5 higher than the above.

It is reported that sales of Sawginned, purchased on the coast, have been made in Bombay at Rs. 193-5; but these, if true, must have been entirely on speculation, as no purchases have been made either at Carwar or Compta at rates that could possibly admit of *bona fide* sales on these terms, even by waiving usual commissions.

With regard to the new crop we have nothing of fresh interest to report.

The branch of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, has been opened at Compta during the fortnight.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

		Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay from 25th Nov. to 7th Dec.	dokras.	1,046	412
Previously reported	„	1,426	284
		2,772	696
To Carwar, from 25th Nov. to 7th Dec.	„	365	33
Previously reported	„	300	0
		665	33
Total dokras		3,437	729

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Dokras.	Compta. Bales.	Dokras
To Bombay from 24th Nov. to 7th Dec...	1,934	111	303	40
Previously reported...	1,236	257	24	27
	3,170	368	327	67

EXCHANGE.—The same as our last quotations.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR per buggalow Atit Reymon will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 A.M. to-day.

THE SHIP KHIMJEE OODHOWJEE, 909 tons, Captain S. D. Sowell, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates & Co.

THE BAND OF THE 22ND REGIMENT N. I. will play this evening at the Esplanade Band Stand for the last time in Bombay. The following is the programme:—

March	
Overture	La Clemenza di Tito.....Mozart
Valse	Soldaten Lieder.....Gung'l
Selection	Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Quadrille	Neue Melodien.....Strauss
Aria from Le Nozze di Figaro	.....Mozart
Galop	.....Fox Hunters .....Clark

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—There will be a collection tomorrow evening—one is made annually—in Christ's Church, Byculla, on behalf of these schools, the only ones on this side of India which take in the orphans and destitute children (and many they are) of the European and Eurasian members of the English Church. Liberal contributions are hoped for.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB give their second representation of Roostum and Burjore this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. The immense success which crowned their efforts on Saturday last has induced the company to repeat their performance to-night, and we have reason to believe that there will be another bumper house to witness their excellent acting. The scenery has been much admired; and we are assured the farce, the concluding piece, has been much improved. One or more fresh songs will be added to those already published in their programme.

JAMMED TO DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of Ladoo Withoo, a pressman employed in the Apollo Press Company at Colaba. From the evidence of Mr. Hormusjee Jamsetjee, superintendent of the press, it appeared that on the previous morning about half past 10 o'clock, he was on the cotton floor of the building. The cotton floor is the upper storey, where the principal part of the machinery is. When he was downstairs, he received information that one of the rams had broken. Immediately in company with the chief engineer he went upstairs. Deceased and others were at the ram. The fireman told deceased to take a rope and lash the ram. The ram was broken across about three feet from the top, and it was necessary to lash it to prevent an accident, as the upper part was liable to fall. Deceased took the rope for the purpose of lashing the upper part of the ram, and he stood upon a quadrant or rack. The people below had released the press in the lower floor, and as soon as the deceased's weight came upon the rack it revolved on its axis, and in doing so jammed deceased between rack and ram. He was released and sent to the Jamsetjee Hopital, where he died the same day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE 1-2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, under orders for Belgaum, will march from Poona on the 22nd instant.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 16.

THE HEAD QUARTERS and Left Wing 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles) will move by rail from Sholapoor to Baroda on or about the 21st instant.—*Ibid.*

THE B. 9th R. A. are to remove from Poona to Kirkee, to-morrow.—*Ibid.*

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was at Jhansie on Saturday the 10th instant. The station was in the greatest state of excitement as a matter of course. The Jhansie station is to be given up as a station for troops, and H. M.'s 106th Regiment, which has just arrived there, will be marched off somewhere else. The mess house and furniture, the houses and furniture of some of the officers of the 1st Royals, with lots of regimental belongings, will be left unsold and unsaleable. This means ruin, or something very near it, to many of those connected with that splendid, but truly unfortunate regiment. It had its years of sickness and decimation at Nusseerabad; its long and expensive march to Jhansie; its one sad season of unparalleled sickness there; its present march—long, and expensive also—to Moradabad and Shahjehanpore; and now added to all these miseries, it is to lose all that it could not take with it from Jhansie. It appears as if Government meant to do all it could be injure this regiment; and surely the least thing it can do is to give the officers of the regiment compensation for their houses and furniture so unexpectedly lost to them. The regiment has not been a year at Jhansie, yet it is made to suffer this great loss in addition to the loss of health and life which will make that station ever memorable. As the regiment marched out of Jhansie, its highest officer (commanding) was Captain Stewart, well known in Bombay. The colonel—our old friend Colonel Berry,—Major Rowlands,- and Dr. Grant have been obliged to ask for leave to England, being too sick to risk the change even to a comparatively healthy station. Major O'Connell and several warrant officers have their graves amongst the natives of Jhansie, who will henceforth have the station all to themselves. We are glad that Lord Napier has given up the miserable station, and we believe him to be far too just to allow those who are so little able to bear it, to suffer the loss of all things. The 106th Regiment took care not to purchase either houses or furniture until Lord Napier's decision should be known.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 16.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 14th Dec., 11-38 P.M. From Continent of Europe, America via Russia, 14th Dec., 9-29 A.M.; via Russia, 14th Dec., 1 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Busreh; Persian line interrupted beyond Odessa.

POLICE CASES.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Shaik Ameen, Mahomedbeg Shaikbeg, and Abdool Cadur Jinoodeen were charged with assault, accompanied with force, against the person of Crishna Raghoo. Prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to receive twelve stripes each.

THEFTS.—Husson Balla was yesterday charged before the Chief Magistrate with stealing a silver watch and chain, worth Rs. 48, belonging to Imamkhan Dhullakhan, and Teekchund Heerajee with fraudulently receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. —Syed Moobaruk was sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive twelve stripes for attempting to steal a quantity of blue dyed cloth, the property of Moomad Soomar.

BREACH OF TRUST.—E. S. Netto, a Portuguese clerk in the employ of Mr. G. L. F. Connell, proprietor of the "Perseverance" printing press, was yesterday charged in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, ten rupees, belonging to his master. Prisoner, it appeared, was discharged from the service on the 1st inst. On or about the 13th inst., in consequence of information received, prosecutor enquired into certain payments which had been made to prisoner by Mr. L. G. Ferandez and Mr. C. Lake, and ascertained that he had appropriated the amounts of two bills, of the aggregate value of Rs. 43-8 v. Prisoner had not accounted for these bills to prosecutor. Complainant had reason to believe that prisoner had misappropriated other amounts, but he has not had time to find them out. The prisoner was adjudged guilty on the present charge, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POOR BOX.

WE are glad to find that the appeal which appeared in our yesterday's issue, on behalf of the Police Courts' poor box, is being responded to. The following sums have been received by the Chief Magistrate, who has asked us to acknowledge them with thanks:—Re 25 from "Anonymous," Rs. 10 from "Blank," Rs. 10 from "F. F. A.," Rs. 100 from W. D., Rs. 5 from Alladin Bhaie Pudookshan, watch maker, and Rs. 10 from Mithaee.

A DISPUTE ABOUT THE SALE OF A HORSE.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, third judge, Messrs. Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckeerjee, horse-dealears, sued Dr. J. Ferris, veterinary surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to recover Rs. 800, amount of a promissory note dated the 25th April 1862, payable in nine months; and Rs. 301, being the interest due thereon. The plaintiffs abandoned the excess with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakeel, appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. Hope, solicitor, for the defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said that this was an action on a promissory note made on the 25th April 1862. The defendant, soon after the execution of the note, went to England, and returned to Bombay two years afterwards. The note became due in January 1863. The following is a copy of the promissory note on which plaintiffs based their claim:—

"Bombay, 25th April, 1862.

"Nine months after date I promise to pay Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckeerjee & Co. the sum of Rs. (800) eight hundred, for value received. J. FERRIS, V. S., 17th Lancers."

The Judge—What is your defence, Mr. Hope?

Mr. Hope—No value has been received for the note, and the action is barred by the Statute of Limitation.

Mr. Hormusjee contended that the defendant had been absent for about two years in England. The action would be barred on the 26th January 1869.

The Judge—Deduct two years out of that.

Mr. Hormusjee said that the defendant acknowledged the debt in his own letters. The following letters of the defendant were then read to the Court:—

MEERUT, March, 1869.

SIR,—I was very much surprised on receiving your letter of the 18th February, because I wrote to Mr. Jackson, late of the 17th Lancers, at the time I wrote to you, asking him to pay you for the horse, and I was under the impression that he had paid you. You know that I bought the horse for that gentleman, so it is a hard case indeed for me, especially under the circumstances. I had been out in the country for the last four years. Please let me know whether you have Arabs for sale and their prices, &c.; also let me know what is to be done with regard to the promissory note.

J. FERRIS,
Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery.

MEERUT, 9th April, 1869.

SIR,—I am sure that you must have forgotten all about the purchase of the horse. Do you not know that I was on my way to England on sick leave at the time I purchased the animal in question, and I can assure you that I wrote the officer, Mr. Jackson, from home and told him to pay you; and I can assure you that I was under the impression that he had done so. So under the circumstances I hope you will try to recover the money from that gentleman's estate. I can prove that he never paid for the horse. Supposing I send you a draft on that officer, will you try what can be done? It is a very hard case indeed if I am obliged to pay the money. I hope you will do all you can in the matter to recover the money from Mr. Jackson's widow.

J. FERRIS.

DEVRAH, 12th Sept., 1869.

SIR,—I am sorry you refuse to take the bill on Mrs. Jackson, especially under the circumstances. I sent it to England to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, and authorised them to draw on the lady, and of course will have no objection to wait for the result. I hope to be in Bombay for the races in February next, then I think we shall be able to come to terms without doing anything disagreeable. In bygone days, when I was in the 17th Lancers, things were very different. Of course, strictly speaking, I am answerable for the money, because I signed that infernal bill, and if you force me, I must do so.

J. FERRIS.

The Judge—The second plea must be overruled. You must prove the other plea, namely, that no value was received for the note.

Dr. James Ferris, on being examined by Mr. Hope, said—On the 25th April 1862 I signed a note. It is for a horse I bought for another gentleman belonging to my regiment. I left India in April 1862. I never got that horse. The horse may have been sent to the gentleman for whom I had bought. I returned to India at the end of 1864. I then went to Calcutta. I did not hear from plaintiff for a long time. I had been corresponding with him for the last two years. I had been at Meerut for two years.

Mr. Hormusjee—On this evidence I claim a verdict for plaintiffs.

The Judge—There must be a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount.

Mr. Hormusjee applied for costs.

The Judge certified Rs. 34.

Mr. Hope then applied the Court to make the amount payable by instalments.

Mr. Hormusjee said that the defendant was not a resident of Bombay, and unless he offered sufficient security for the payment of the amount by instalments he would oppose the application.

The Judge refused the application.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

REGINA VS. REAY.

IN the above case, the motion of Mr. Scoble, acting Advocate General, made at the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 7th December, and reserved for consideration by the Court, was disposed of on Wednesday the 14th December. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, delivered the judgment of the Court as follows:—

In the case of Regina vs. Reay (reported in 7 Bombay H. C. Reports, p. 6, Cr. Cas.), the Advocate General, on Wednesday last, applied on behalf of the Bombay Government to my brothers Gibbs and Melville and myself, for leave, under the 41st section of the charter of this Court, dated the 28th December 1865, to appeal to Her Majesty in Council against the decision of Sir Charles Sargent (now absent in Europe) and Mr. Justice Gibbs, pronounced on the 21st of May in the present year. That decision was not made in the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction, nor, as we think, in any criminal case where any point or points of law have, within the meaning of that section, been reserved for the opinion of the High Court in manner thereinbefore (*i. e.* in that charter) provided. The previous provisions, to which the 41st section seems to us to refer, are those contained in the 25th and 26th sections, which relate to the reservation of points of law for argument before the High Court as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction, and not to the provisions contained in the 27th and 28th sections in which the High Court is regarded as a Court of Appeal, Reference, and Revision. We therefore are of opinion that we have no authority under the charter to give permission to the Crown to appeal to Her Majesty in Council against a decision made, as that of Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Gibbs, upon a case decided originally by a Magistrate F. P., and referred to the High Court by the District Magistrate. Had we the power, we should not hesitate to exercise it (upon the condition of the Crown providing eminent counsel to argue the case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as well on behalf of the defence as on behalf of the prosecution, for it could not be expected that Lieutenant Reay himself should do so, the fine having been only one rupee), the question as to the scope of the power of the Bombay Legislature, involved in this case, being of considerable importance, and one which it is desirable should be brought before the tribunal of final resort. In saying thus much, my brother Gibbs is not to be understood as in any wise departing from the judgment which he has given, and my brother Melville and myself are not to be taken as expressing any opinion upon the question on which the appeal is sought. In fact, we have not formed any opinion upon it.

We say nothing as to the probable result of an application made directly to Her Majesty in Council for leave to appeal. It is sufficient for us to state our opinion that we do not think that in a case so circumstanced as this, however willing we may be to grant such permission, we have any power to do so. The motion of the learned Advocate General must therefore stand refused.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 10th Dec., 1870.

	Open 1,238 Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching		70,655	0	0
Merchandize		219,810	6	10
Electric Telegraph		880	2	0
Earth Trains		2,160	8	0
	Total Rs.	2,93,355	2	11
Corresponding week last year				
Open 1,221 miles	Total Rs.	1,71,295	4	6
	Increase	22,059	14	5

THE BURNING OF THE SHAPOORJEE HIRJEE.

(*Cochin Argus*, Dec. 10)

WE regret to chronicle the loss by fire of the barque Shapoorjee Hirjee, of 150 tons, the property of Mr. H. Pestonjee of this town. The vessel was hauled up on shore at Calvetty for repairs, and on Saturday last, at about 12 o'clock noon, an alarm was raised that she was on fire, and although assistance was at once forthcoming, the flames had progressed so far, that by the time they were extinguished, the vessel was almost totally destroyed. The fire originated in a shed about forty yards from the vessel, where a quantity of tar which was being boiled took fire and exploded. The shed was soon on fire, and in a few minutes the sparks flying about set the other shed under which the vessel was hauled up, on fire. The vessel soon commenced to burn, and when the owner arrived on the spot, he found a number of natives looking on without exerting in any way towards arresting the progress of the fire. In a few minutes assistance began to arrive, and the members of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Mr. Berry the Bank Agent, Captain Maiden, the Master Attendant, and several other gentlemen promptly offered their assistance and exerted their best to put down the fire. The commander of the Veronica, now loading in the harbour, had no sooner heard of the disaster than he sent his officers and crew to bear a hand, and these were soon joined by the crew of the Valetta. Captain Greener of the Veronica and his men worked with a will, and the carpenter and the first and the second officers of this vessel deserve particular mention. Mr. Haushcer, of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, was indefatigable in his exertions and several other gentlemen also worked hard. Captain Capper, of the Norah Greene, a vessel in the roads, came ashore promptly with some of his crew immediately on hearing that their services were likely to be in requisition, but by the time they arrived the fire was nearly put under. The vessel was turned overside in the hope that the fire could be more easily extinguished, but notwithstanding all that was done, it raged until 7 P.M. An hour later fire was again observed in the hold, but its progress was rapidly arrested. The Shapoorjee Hirjee was built in Cochin in 1860. She was a fine vessel, thoroughly copper fastened, and was worth Rs. 35,000. Her repairs were nearly completed, and her coppering was to have shortly commenced. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Pestonjee, the owner, who has lost heavily by this disaster, as the vessel was not insured. Before concluding we may remark that it is surprising how a commercial town like Cochin could be left without a fire engine, or any thing in the shape of a substitute for one, in an emergency of this nature. This is a matter which should receive the immediate attention of the Marine Department or the Municipality. Fires in Cochin are certainly not of frequent occurrence, but it is any thing but comforting to know that in the event of an extensive conflagration at Calvetty or Muttoncherry, no means of effectually putting it down are at present within our reach.

DISCUSSION ON BUDDHISM
AT THE BETHUNE SOCIETY, CALCUTTA.

ABSTRACT OF LECTURE BY DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

THE study of Buddhism is of interest and importance, both because of the remarkable nature of its doctrines and the extensive dominion which for more than 2,000 years it has held among the nations of Asia. To the Hindus it must be especially interesting, inasmuch as Buddhism was a product of the Indian mind.

Buddhism exists among races that are geographically far apart, and both physically and mentally unlike each other. Necessarily, then, it assumes somewhat different forms in different countries. The religious literature of Buddhism is of immense extent, existing in at least nine Asiatic languages. Thoroughly to examine and compare the various forms of Buddhism will task the best energies of Orientalists for perhaps a century to come. One great effort must be to discover, if possible, its primary form.

The oldest Buddhist writings are contained in what is called the Three Collections. They consist of *Sutras*, discourses attributed to Buddha; *Vinaya*, or treatises on morals; and *Adhidharma*, or metaphysical disquisitions. The text of these sacred books is said by the Buddhists to have been authoritatively fixed at a great Council which was held in or about the year 246 B. C. But on careful examination it is evident that the books must have been the slow accumulation of many centuries. They were first composed in Pâli, the ancient language of Magadha or Behar; but the Pâli books now existing are largely retranslations from Singhalese. What alterations they may have undergone in the double translation, it is impossible to say.

In trying to trace the life of Buddha himself, we are dependent chiefly on the *Lalita Vistava*. It abounds with marvels, out of which modern criticism has tried to extract history; but the process is hazardous and unsatisfactory. Horace Wilson, Wassiljew, and other scholars of name hold the life of Buddha we possess in the *Lalita Vistava* to be wholly mythical. But this is going too far. There probably was a person who may be called the founder of Buddhism, who died at the age of 80, about the year 370 B. C. At least this date is that fixed by Westergaard: but previous writers generally inclined to a date at least two centuries earlier.

Buddha was the son of a king who reigned between Oude and Nepaul. His system was a grand revolt against Brahmanism in its social as much as its religious aspect. About the fifth century B. C., sacerdotalism, ritualism, and caste were all powerful and most intolerant. Buddhism was a natural, almost necessary, reaction. Various causes led to its success. *First*, both to princes and people the yoke of the Brahmans had become unendurable. *Secondly*, Buddha preached in the vernacular and to men of all castes indiscriminately, so bringing his doctrines to the comprehension of the masses. *Thirdly*, he dwelt much on grand principles of morality, and, especially, on the duty of kindness to all sentient beings. *Fourthly*, women found in his system an honourable place offered them as nuns. These and other characteristics of Buddhism certainly imply courage in its founder, and probably deep conviction and earnest zeal. Shall we add, genius? It is not very easy to say how far Buddha's conceptions were original, or how far he only gave more articulate expression to sentiments and aspirations already existing in many minds; but his originality has hardly received the praise it deserves. Thus on account of some reasonance between the doctrines of Buddhism and the Sankya philosophy, it has generally been assumed that the former borrowed from the latter; but it is not improbable that Buddhism was the lender, not the borrower. The dates of the various philosophical systems are very doubtful; but, at all events, it is certain that Buddhism has powerfully affected both the philosophy and the popular religion of the Hindus.

Buddha never spoke of a Supreme Being. His followers, though apparently not himself, believed in *devas* or gods; but these were perishable beings. Against Buddhism is materialism. There is no soul; organized matter is all. At death, there is a separation of the component parts of man. Transmigration, in the ordinary sense, is not and cannot be a Buddhist doctrine, since there is no soul to transmigrate. But at the death of every being, a separate being is formed, so connected with the former that all the merit or demerit of the former is transferred to it.

The power that controls the universe is *Karma*. This term properly means *work*, *something done*. It is said to include merit, and demerit, and "the differences in the lot of men are produced by the *karma* of previous births." The idea conveyed by *karma* is not easily expressed in European languages; but certainly, it is that of moral retribution, rather than of physical law.

Existence is an evil; the annihilation of all its conditions is desirable, Buddha's views on this fundamental question may be thus briefly summed up:—1, Existence implies suffering. 2, Existence is produced by desire. 3, Existence ceases when desire ceases. 4, Desire can be made to cease. Leading to the cessation of desire there are eight paths. The chief of these is contemplation. When any being has by contemplation attained true knowledge, he becomes a Buddha, *i. e.*, truly enlightened; and as contemplation ascends to higher stages, he attains through trance to perfect apathy and then touches the very border of "the abode of peace," *nirwana*. As Buddha understood it, Nirwana (literally, *Blowing out*) does not seem to have denoted annihilation. The distinction indeed is but slight. Still, the doctrine of the Vedanta regarding the *fourth* or highest state of the soul is much the same; it is said to be above the state of dreamless sleep. In the later books of the Buddhist canon, Nirwana is certainly not distinguishable from absolute annihilation. Yet it does not follow that the popular belief is the same. We apprehend there is nothing in the popular belief to contradict Addison's assertion that the soul "startles at destruction."

Originally the ritual of Buddhism seems to have been very simple—comm

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 12.)

VIII.

No scheme of Army Organization can be satisfactory which does not make provision for the maintenance of a powerful and thoroughly efficient force of field artillery. The teaching of the present war as to the immense importance of this arm is decisive. While men have been splitting straws over details, frivolously and erroneously ascribing the Prussian successes to the circumstance that they used breechloaders, or to the circumstance that they used percussion fuzes; while every theorist has laboriously striven to draw from these successes some conclusion favourable to his own particular hobby, the broad fact has stood out like a beacon through the mist of details and contradictions, that the Prussian victories were gained mainly by the Prussian artillery, and mainly because that arm was more numerous, more generally efficient, and better handled than the artillery of the French. We have recently had occasion to show that in many important respects our field artillery is lamentably deficient. We have confessedly only got guns enough for an army of 60,000 men; and not one of the 30 batteries among which these guns are distributed is at this moment in a condition to take the field. To equip fully even our boasted 180 field guns, over 2,660 men and over 3,000 horses would be required. If circumstances should oblige us to call out more than 60,000 men, we should not have a field gun to accompany them. The Militia, Volunteers, and Reserves must take the field without artillery. The *matériel*, also, of our field artillery is in anything but a satisfactory condition. Within the past fortnight another Committee of practical officers has added its voice to the voices of the numerous Committees which have reported on this subject, and after some trials at Aldershot, which it is generally believed were instituted only with a view to the obstinate postponement of a long-needed decision, has urged the adoption of simpler and more efficient weapons than those which we now possess. The *personnel* of the force has long maintained a hard struggle against the cold shade of Horse Guards jealousy; and the stagnation in promotion which for some time has threatened seriously to affect the efficiency of the corps is trifled with by a War Office Committee, which idly proposes measures of which the acknowledged effect, even if they should operate, would be to establish for artillery officers a scale of promotion and retirement greatly inferior to that adopted for every other branch of the naval and military services. The organization of the regiment and its subdivision into brigades have long been pronounced by competent judges to be radically defective. In short, that arm which it should be the duty of the Government to keep at the highest pitch of efficiency, for the double reason that it possesses a relatively higher importance and is less susceptible of being improvised or increased than any other, has under the accumulated influences of jealousy, parsimony, and ignorant neglect been uniformly snubbed and cold-shouldered, and kept down to a condition of numerical weakness of which the best that can be said even by Mr. Cardwell's mischievous optimism is that we have artillery enough for an army of 60,000 men.

Earnestly do we trust that this fatal error in our military policy will be rectified. Our force of field artillery ought to be largely increased, and proportioned, not to 60,000 men, but to an army of such a strength as on a review of all considerations it might seem possible for us to require for our defence. What that strength should be is a point which we have been careful not to attempt to decide; but whether ultimately fixed at one, two, or three hundred thousand men, we ought to have for that force a full and efficient quota of field artillery, instead of having, as at present, barely enough artillery to accompany the minimum force which, in the event of war, we should have to send to Belgium. Like the infantry, the artillery should be maintained for the most part on a cadre establishment. The officers should be there, and the non-commissioned officers, and a proportion of gunners and drivers, for half a dozen guns and a few waggons per battery. To keep up a large number of batteries on an approximate war strength of men and horses and carriages would be extravagant and objectionable. The peace establishment of a Prussian field battery is 4 officers, 108 non-commissioned officers and men, and 40 horses, with 4 guns, and some such establishment ought to suffice for England—although it is a question of detail whether by preference the number of guns should not be kept at 6, to avoid the inconvenience of having to create a fresh "subdivision," or unit, in war time.

If a number of cadre batteries were to be created—either by the conversion of one or more garrison brigades into field brigades, or, as would seem to be necessary, by a direct increase of our artillery force, it would certainly be permissible to reduce the establishment of men and horses of some of the 30 existing batteries, the greater part of which have now about 170 men and 116 horses a-piece. At present, without any cadre batteries or reserves, this establishment is, as we have before shown, short of the mark. In fact, our present policy with regard to our field artillery is neither one thing nor the other. We have neither the many batteries on a reduced establishment, nor the few batteries on a war footing. We have a sort of nondescript organization, which is remarkable as securing to us the weak points of the two opposite systems without the advantages of either. It gives us the comparatively few batteries which ought to be allied with strong establishments; it gives us the comparatively weak establishments which ought to be allied with numerous cadres. There can, we think, be no doubt in which of the two directions our organization needs to be improved. Nor can we see any greater difficulties in the way of applying the cadre and reserve system to the artillery than to the infantry. We might have nursery batteries, just as we have proposed to have nursery battalions; it would only be necessary to recognise the necessity of keeping the artillerymen a longer time under training than the infantry soldier; and on this account the number of reserve artillerymen would bear a smaller proportion to the number of men actually serving with the regiment than would be the case in the infantry. But the same system that we have advocated in the one case might be applied in the other without any sacrifice of principle, however modified in detail. Of the minutiæ of artillery re-organization, of the importance of abandoning the unsound brigade system, of the necessity which exists for stimulating the promotion and improving the relative position of the officers, and for encouraging the development of that strong professional *esprit de corps* which alone has enabled our artillery to hold its own under the pressure of adverse circumstances—of these things we cannot now attempt to treat. But they must all be anxiously considered, and the difficulties which are fast crystallizing about each of them must be dispersed by whoever would place our army organization on a satisfactory footing.

Of the Volunteers we have already spoken in general terms. It is now only necessary to state that, while we do not contemplate that this force could ever really be closely bound up with the Militia, regular army, and reserves, in the sense of feeding or being fed by any one of these branches of our military forces—in the sense, that is, in which we desire to see these three main branches themselves bound up together, acting and reacting on each other; while also we recognise the necessity for a certain independence of action and organization on the part of the Volunteers, we do distinctly advocate that the connexion between the Volunteers and the regular forces be made far closer and more effectual than it is at present. Indeed, it may be said that at present no connexion whatever exists. Occasionally, on some great public holiday, there is contact between the two; but there is no union. It cannot be said that there is any jealousy between the two forces; but certainly there has never been any amalgamation. If the Volunteers are to be kept up at all—and on every ground we should grieve to witness the decay of a force which is a sort of material expression of national feeling, and which, under proper treatment, is capable of very useful application—we conceive that they should occupy a position somewhat as follows:—Each corps should be attached to a military district, and placed under the orders of the General, forming a recognised part of the district military organization. It might even be possible, and it would certainly be advantageous in many ways to treat the Volunteers of a district as the second battalion of the Reserve; and in this way the officers of the Reserve might perhaps to some extent be made available for the instruction of the Volunteers, and *vice versâ*. In any case, efficient officers should be provided for the Volunteers, either by the adoption of the Binjährig system, or by some other means. The provision of good officers is, as we have before pointed out, essential to the existence of the force. The drill should be of the simplest character, directed wholly to giving the Volunteer a thorough knowledge of the use of his weapon, and of such movements and duties as he might be called upon to perform in the event of invasion, among which we should certainly not include taking part in the front line of battle with the regular troops. The discipline should be perfectly firm, but intelligently adapted to the class of men to whom it is applied. Efficiency should be considered more than numerical strength, to which it might even be judicious to assign some limits. Every Volunteer should be made to understand that the voluntary character of his engagement ceases when he has undertaken it. He should be required strictly to conform to whatever standard of efficiency it may be thought proper to impose. If he be unwilling to do so, his engagement should be at once cancelled. By occasional field-days of the Prussian type—not set "sham-fights," or mere military parades—in conjunction with the other troops of the district, the volunteers should be familiarized with their active duties, and with acting in masses. Ranges should be provided and all necessary expenses should be defrayed by the Government. The uniform of the various corps should have a certain amount of uniformity about it. In all the commissariat, transport, and supply arrangements the volunteers should be considered as an integral part of the military forces of the district.

Of the district itself, and what it should contain, a few words must be said. In the first place, each military district should be strictly self-contained. The forces within it—comprising the "nursery" battalion or Militia, with the First Reserve men attached to it; the battalion of Second Reserve, the Regular battalion which might be at home or abroad, and the Volunteers—should constitute a *corps d'armée* complete in all details and minutiæ of organization and equipment. The essence of the system would be localization. The whole of the recruiting, the passing of men upwards from the nursery to the regular battalion, or from the regular battalions into the reserve, would be effected within the district; and the force should be complete in every arm, and in all its supply departments. No theoretically symmetrical, but practically cumbrous and inconvenient, system of War Office centralization or control should be allowed to interfere with or override the district organization. On this point some words of the French Emperor which have been lately published may be fitly quoted as a warning to our own administrators:—

"The delays incurred arose [he says] in a great measure from the defects of our military organization. . . Instead of having, as is the case with Prussia, army corps always in an organized state, recruited in the province itself, and possessing on the spot their *materiel* and complete accessories, in France the troops composing an army are dispersed over the whole country, whilst the *materiel* is stored in different cities, in crowded magazines."

After describing how the artillery has to be brought from one place, the train from another, and so on, he adds:—

"The consequence is that the railways are insufficient for the transportation of the men, horses, and *materiel*; confusion takes place everywhere; and the railway stations are often encumbered with objects of which the nature and the destination are equally ignored. . . In 1870, when the reserve was called out, the men belonging to it, in order to rejoin their various regiments, were, in many instances, obliged to follow a long and circuitous route. Thus, for example, the men who were at Strasburg, and whose regiments were actually stationed in Alsace, instead of at once joining the ranks at Strasburg, were sent to their respective regimental depots, which might be in the south of France, or even in Algeria, and were thence obliged to return again to Strasburg for incorporation."

With regard to the stores he makes exactly the same complaint.

Next to localization, the second great principle of the system which we advocate is the cadre formation. The essence of the cadre organization is a means of ready expansion; a recognised peace establishment and a recognised war establishment, with facilities and the requisite material for passing immediately, and without any dislocation, from one to the other; and each establishment perfect of its kind. That is what constitutes an effective cadre system. It would be well if Mr. Cardwell would grasp this fact, and avoid the blunder which has hitherto more or less characterized his administration, of treating an attenuated battalion, without any men in reserve, without any means of immediate expansion, as an effective cadre. And when we speak of an organization which, whether on its peace or its war footing, is perfect of its kind, we desire to be understood as meaning one which in peace exists in a condition of constant preparation for war, which frequently practises its several departments in all the operations of a campaign, which trains its officers to exercise in peace those qualities and that intelligence and observation which will be requisite in war, which ever strives to strengthen and improve each detail of administration; which, seriously contemplating the possible outbreak of hostilities, maps out imaginary campaigns, and instructs its troops, its officers, its staff, how to repel imaginary invasions; which keeps itself informed as to the resources and military features of a country which may any day become the theatre of war, and as to the actual value of the railways and other modes of locomotion for the transport of men and stores; which watches and profits by the action and errors of other military nations; which regards no detail as too trivial, which is ever seeking, by experiment and by inquiry, to keep abreast of the age in the matter of warlike appliances, and which is united and homogeneous in all its parts, and which is directed by a staff of a strength sufficient to secure efficient administration on a footing which admits of easy and immediate expansion. Such is the cadre organization in effective operation; such the cadre organization as we see it in Prussia, and as we hope we may see it in England.

The governing principle of all that we have proposed is the principle of Reserve forces. This principle is not to be confounded with any question of numerical strength. Whether we have a thousand men or ten thousand or three hundred thousand, the principle of holding the larger proportion of them in reserve rather than on full pay is equally applicable. So too is the principle of localization. So too is the principle of a united organization. So too is the principle of keeping the force in a condition of efficiency, readiness, and expansibility. These are the cardinal points of the scheme of Army Organization which we have recommended. Whether or not the precise means by which we propose to achieve these results be accepted, we feel satisfied that the broad principles upon which the scheme is based must sooner or later be admitted. We would fain hope that their acceptance will not be delayed beyond the coming Session. Everything tends to show that this Session must be devoted in a great measure to military reorganization. There is, indeed, urgent need for it. Our military condition is, as we have endeavoured to show, the reverse of satisfactory. The establishment of an improved military organization, based on the Reserve system, cannot be effected in a day, and there is therefore the more reason for entering upon the task at once. As the year 1869 is marked in the political calendar by the passing of the Irish Church Bill, and 1870 by that of the Irish Land and Education Bills, let us hope that the Session of 1871 will hereafter be distinguished as that in which the foundations were laid of a comprehensive system of Army Organization.

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The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 80 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CROBES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. B'acker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Barnard, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. R. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.
Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	...	...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	...	...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ajyab	...	...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	...	...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	...	...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	...	...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	...	...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	...	...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	...	...	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	...	...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	...	...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	...	...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts		...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	...	...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	...	...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	...	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	...	...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	...	...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	...	...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	...	...	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	...	...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	...	...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	...	...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	...	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	...	...	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	...	...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	...	...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	...	...	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	...	...	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	...	...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	...	...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	...	...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	...	...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts		...	H. Cootley, Esq.
Sylhet	...	...	W. Barclay, Esq.
Saugor	...	...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	...	...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	...	...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	...	...	United Bank of India.
Ditto	...	...	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
December 1870.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 84.
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morries, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Pelle, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 20 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it